Farm Topics

Miracle on Farm Front To Meet New Food Goal

Conservation Farming Proving to Be Godsend

Total war requires total production. This is as true of essential crops as it is of armaments, and the miraculous achievements of factories are being matched by miraculous production on the farms of America to meet greater food goals.

The big objective of World War I was, as today, to win the war, and all efforts were toward increased food production on American farms. However, the methods being used today differ from the methods used then, because farmers have learned a bitter lesson. They helped win the last war, but many lost their farms and their livelihood in the aftermath.

From earliest days there has been a mistaken idea that increased production meant a natural increase in soil ruined. There were a few precressive farmers who raised their voices early for action against soil erosion but their attempts were futile. As long as there appeared to be that inexhaustible supply of new land just beyond the western horizon, men preferred to leave the ruined land behind them, and to exploit new frontiers.

World War I created a sudden and abnormal demand for more food with the emphasis on wheat. Agriculture's answer was increased food production through increased acreage. Wheat alone jumped from 47 to 74 million acres during and immediately following the war era. The increased acreage resulted from a big "plow-up" of land which in turn brought about the big "blow-up" from the dust bowl about 10 years ago.

When the black fog of dust winged its way across the sky and darkened eastern cities as far as the Atlantic seaboard, America realized that something drastically wrong had happened to its agriculture. Then the time was ripe, although late in the battle against soil erosion, for conservation farming to get its start. Adapting and improving the techniques of the early soil erosion pioneers, the work of the Soil Conservation service and the AAA has proved a Godsend to the United Nations in the present crisis. Because land is the farmer's chief business asset and because land is indispensable to the national welfare, the national farm program includes conservation as one of its objectives.

Curculio Threatens 1943 Peach Crop

Peaches are in grave danger of being destroyed by the curculio, if prompt and decisive control measures are not taken, says Dr. Clyde F. Smith, associate entomologist of the state experiment station at North Carolina State college.

He reports that about ten times as many beetles are being found this year as compared with 1942 and that growers will have more wormy peaches at harvest time unless they use every possible means of controlling the curculio.

Dr. Smith makes four suggestions for controlling the beetles and he says that all four methods should be used. First, collect and destroy as many adult curculios as possible by jarring the trees. Second, follow a proper spray program. Third, pick up and destroy all drops. Fourth, cultivate under the spread of the trees, as soon as wormy peaches cease to drop.

Farm Notes

When young pigs are old enough they should be pastured on clear ground—pastures which have been freed of worms and disease organisms by plowing.

Most farms have more than one type of soil which, with a rearrangement of field boundaries, could grow hay or pasture crops more efficiently than they do at present.

Seek Vital Ores In Alaska Wilds

U. S. Men Thaw Icy Earth To Obtain Samples of Needed Minerals.

WASHINGTON.—Following many of the trails blazed by the sourdoughs of '98, crews of the bureau of mines are braving Alaska's wilds in quest of minerals to supply metals for war factories, Secretary Ickes said in describing the bureau's accelerated program for mercury, tungsten, tin and other strategic materials.

With a view to getting metals for war and to foster a greater development of Alaska's ore reserves, the bureau's crews are moving in by pack train, dog team, river boat and airplane to remote areas of the territory.

The men must build their own camps, clear their own trails and often establish transportation systems. In many instances the ground must be thawed to obtain ore samples, Dr. R. R. Sayers, director of the bureau of mines, has informed the secretary.

Discard of Gold Taken.

Much of the bureau's search centers in the discarded material, of tailings, left at placer operations and dredges by mining men of former days who sought only gold. Many of these tailings contain some valuable tin ore, of which Alaska now leads the nation in output.

The bureau's exploration of the Lost River tin mine on the Seward peninsula has indicated a substantial tonnage of low-grade tin ore. Tailings are being examined in the Buck Creek-Potato Mountain area, at Cape Mountain, near Tin City, and in the Lost River area, all on the Seward peninsula, near the Arctic Circle.

Near Selitmut, on the Koskokwim river, another bureau of mines crew is sinking a shaft in search of more mercury ore. At Moose Creek near Anchorage, coal prospecting was been done. On Prince of Wales island in southeastern Alaska, the bureau is starting a new project for iron and copper ores.

Vitally needed tungsten is being sought near Hyder, also in Southeastern Alaska, and exploratory projects have been carried on at Kantishna and for nickel and on the Kenai peninsula for chromite.

Discover Ore Beds.

"Scattered throughout Alaska's 86,000 square miles are many unexplored and unexplored mineral deposits which contain virtually all the strategic, critical and essential war metals," Secretary Ickes said. "The territory thus far has produced nearly a billion dollars in minerals, most of which has been gold."

The bureau's exploratory work in the territory already has resulted in the development of several ore beds, and reports of the mining engineers and metallurgists are transmitted regularly to various interested government agencies, including the War Production board, the Defense Plant corporation, the Board of Economic Warfare, the Reconstruction Finance corporation and the army and navy munitions board.

In its Alaskan program the bureau of mines works closely with the geological survey also of the department of the interior, which began its studies of the mineral resources of Alaska in 1895.

Risks of Blind Flying Are Reported Conquered

CHICAGO.—The hazards of blind flying through fog, even at night, will be eliminated on commercial airlines after the war as a result of a startling development now being utilized for an entirely different purpose by the army air forces, Ernest R. Breech, president Bendix Aviation corporation, revealed here recently. Speaking on the future of the aviation industry before more than a thousand members and guests of the Illinois Manufacturers' Cost association, Mr. Breech, who is also chairman of the Central Aircraft council, said:

"Through a startling development hazards of blind flying, day or night, will be definitely conquered. These developments are so broad in the scope of their application for military purposes that I cannot hint to you how this has been accomplished."

Airplane Hits an Eagle, Eagle Will Be Stuffed

LA JUNTA, COLO.—One great American air bird was dead here and a second was injured following a collision near La Junta. An eagle refused to swerve out of the path of a plane from the La Junta air base, it was reported by the pilot. A collision followed. The plane's left wing will be repaired. The eagle will be stuffed.

Finds New-Found Friend Is True Friend, Indeed

NEWARK, N. J. — Mrs. Anna Beron answered her telephone to a man who said his name was Thomas Kingston and who described himself as "a friend."

"But I don't have a friend named Kingston," replied Mrs. Beron.

"Oh, yes, you have," said Kingston, and then said he had found on the street a $100 war bond made out in her name.

Farm Topics

Farmers Advised to Check Hog Cholera

Six Common-Sense Precautions Listed

The swine raiser's old enemy, hog cholera, in on the march again—and according to all indications it is likely to be one of the greatest threats to our 1943 war goals in pork production.

Last season nearly 5,000 cholera outbreaks were reported to government authorities, and there were probably that many more which were never officially reported. These widespread outbreaks have undoubtedly left the virus of cholera in thousands of rural areas, ready to renew its attack when it comes in contact with susceptible swine. Not even any country is safe, the annual cholera loss is at this time, but it is relatively eliminated but in the neighborhood of $20,000,000. That much pork, in itself, would go a long way toward meeting our increased production goals this season, according to the American Foundation for Animal Health, which says:

So, the first advice to farmers who are co-operating in the nation's stepped-up hog program is: "Watch out for cholera." Here are a few common-sense precautions which every farmer should take to protect his herd against this No. 1 swine killer:

1. Have the entire spring pig crop immunized against cholera by the local veterinarian, around weaning time. If the is done while pigs are small, it will take less serum and virus, conserving available supplies needed to take care of this year's larger pig crop.

2. Use only purchased swine for at least two weeks before allowing their barns to mingle with the home drove.

3. Do not let trucks or wagons drive through your lots or pastures. They might carry the virus of cholera on their wheels.

4. Keep away from neighbor's hog lot, and keep him out of yours.

5. Raise new pigs on fresh, clean pasture, away from germ-contaminated old hog lots.

6. If any pigs show signs of sickness, have the trouble diagnosed immediately, as protective steps can be taken in time.

Experience shows that one of the principal problems in dealing with hog cholera is its similarity to various other swine diseases. Typical cholera symptoms include a high fever, partial or complete prostration, lack of appetite and listlessness.

Agriculture in Industry

By FLORENCE C. WEED

Broom Corn

Vacuum cleaners, carpet sweepers and push brooms made from tropical fibers have decreased the market for the ordinary broom made from the broomcorn plant. At the same time, lower prices do not invegle people into buying more brooms.

Broomcorn is unique among agriculture products in that the brush is the only part of the plant now used. The stalk is left standing in the field and is plowed under the next spring. Some is used for feed but is not much liked by animals.

The plant will grow in most states but commercial production is confined to small sections in Oklahoma, Colorado, New Mexico, Kansas, Texas and Illinois. It is a highly speculative crop because it is too costly to harvest. Any bumper crop will cause violent price fluctuations. During the last ten years, prices have ranged from $37 a ton in 1932 to $164 for a short crop in 1934. About $70 per ton is the average price to the farmer.

Scientists are trying to improve the varieties by cross breeding with other sorghums. They hope to produce a variety with more palatable seeds which livestock will eat.

It would also be advantageous to develop a new kind that will not turn red as this lowers the commercial value of the brush. Manufacturers would also like a better brush without a center stem. Farmers would like one without twine on the chaff which irritates the skin of those working with it.

To find possible markets for the brush, experiments are needed to perfect methods of using the tough fiber in weaving hats and mats.

Large Cows Give More

Large cows of any breed have the advantage over small cows in milk production. However, it should be remembered that size alone does not necessarily indicate high milk production efficiency. On the other hand, it is well known that size within the breed, is one of the important factors in economical milk production, and it is dependent both on inheritance and environment. The way the calf is fed after birth is just as important as having proper-sized calves.

PUBLIC AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT IN THE TOWN OF APPOMATTOX, VA.

The undersigned will offer for sale at public auction on the premises on

MONDAY, AUGUST 2, 1943 AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK, A. M.

the following Real Estate, to-wit:

The WM. AGEE HOME AT APPOMATTOX, VIRGINIA, and being a lot of land lying on Evergreen Avenue, and adjoining the lands of C. A. Agee and in the Southeastern part of the Town of Appomattox, Va. the lot has a frontage on Evergreen Avenue (State Highway No. 26) of 100 feet and a depth of 309 feet and is the same width all the way back. It being the same tract of real estate that was conveyed to W. A. Agee and Ella Agee by deed of record in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court of Appomattox County, Virginia, in Deed Book No. 25 at page 435.

On the above lot of land is a fine cottage in good condition and repair. It is located in a good section of the Town and will make some one a fine home. There is a good garden spot on the lot.

Possession will be given the 1st day of September, 1943, and the growing garden will be reserved.

W. M. ABBITT,
Administrator of W. A. Agee Estate and Administrator de bonis non of the Children and heirs at law of Ella Agee, Deceased.

Terms of Sale: CASH

Time: Aug. 2, 1943, 11 O'clock, A. M.

(7-1-4tc)

Extol Bathtub as Safe Shelter in Air Raids

LONDON.—Want a nice, safe spot in an air raid? Try the bath tub.

That opinion comes from London housekeepers who have been investigating the safe spots in their homes. They say the best natural "shelter" is the bath. So they are installing their baths as bedding proposals.

They point out that the bath is practically the only spot in a house that is almost always out of the direct line of the windows. It also acts as a dugout against "side attacks" and stray pieces of flying glass. Some advocates of bath "shelters" have even made wooden roofs for their tubs as further protection.

The Londoners' opinions are backed up by an ARP expert, who says:

"A stout lid to the bath would be useful to keep pieces of the ceiling from falling on the occupant. It has been proved that although a house has been demolished, the bath is often intact. Being of stout metal, it does not 'concertina' when ceilings tumble on top of it."

Canada Acts to Halt Cigarette Smuggling

MONTREAL.—Royal Canadian Mounted Police have started a determined drive against smugglers of American cigarettes, allegedly brought into this country in great quantities in an effort to evade the new Canadian tax.

Officers said the cigarettes purchased across the border for $1.50 a carton were being sold in Canada for $3.

TIMES-VIRGINIAN

IN THE HEART OF THE DARK TOBACCO BELT
APPOMATTOX, VIRGINIA
ESTABLISHED 1892

CALVIN H. ROBINSON ..... EDITOR AND PUBLISHER
Member Virginia Press Association

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Order of Publication

Commonwealth of Virginia:

In the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court of the County of Appomattox on the 10th day of June, 1943.

Sam Ferguson, plaintiff

Against

Jennie Davidson Ferguson, Defendant.

The object of this suit is to obtain a divorce by the Plaintiff against and from the Defendant, on grounds of (1) desertion; (2) cruelty; (3) adultery.

And an affidavit having been made and filed that the defendant Jennie Davidson Ferguson is not resident of the State of Virginia, it is ordered that she do appear within ten days after due publication hereof, and do what is necessary to protect her interests in this suit, and it is further ordered that a copy hereof be published once a week for four successive weeks in the Times-Virginian, a newspaper published in the County of Appomattox, that a copy be posted at the front door of the Courthouse of this County on or before the 21st day of June, 1943, that being the next succeeding Rule day after this order was entered, and that the Clerk mail a copy hereof to each of the said defendants to the post office address given in the affidavit herein, and file a certificate of the fact in the papers in this case.

A Copy—Teste:

C. W. Smith, Clerk.

George Abbitt, Jr., p. q.

(6-17-4tc)

THE BEST FED ARMY

Peninsula Enterprise

Napoleon Bonaparte once remarked that an army marches on its belly. He saw how fighting power increased after soldiers had been fed good rations. Today it is said that the Americans have the best-fed army in the world.

The armies in many old wars may have fought under conditions when there was supposed to be plenty of food, but even then the regions where they fought may have been so ravaged that it was hard to forage successfully.

The American forces face the difficulty of transporting mountains of supplies to the four quarters of the earth. Yet one can well believe the supply ships get there with the fighting men. The trucks go along with the regiments, and presumably behind the fighters are the kitchens are no; far behind, and the kitchen men are working all the time.

Our folks at home know how it puts heart into anyone to have a good meal. If the farmer comes in tired, and sits himself down to beef and potatoes and beans and pie and coffee, his outlook changes. His fatigue disappears, and he sees in himself the power to keep on working.

So those boys in Africa or New Guinea will be given a new heart and courage, and new strength in weary legs, as they consume their sausages or hamburger, or beef stew. With their stomachs well filled after a hard day, they will go to sleep quietly, and forget the troubles of the day and the dangers of tomorrow.

Thoughts like these make us toil. Every hero at home with the scarcity of foods on which we ordinarily depend. Not many of us would want the usual abundant dinner tables, if we felt it took away the food that the boys need. It is some comfort to feel that there will be enough for those splendid men who are doing such a grand job.

Aid to Enemy

"Any American who wilfully neglects to pay his taxes on time or to invest every cent he can in War Bonds is surely giving aid and comfort to the enemy . . . We have a job to do and we are all called for service to our country. Our dollars are called to service too. Let us all ask ourselves, 'Shall we be more tender with our dollars than with the lives of our sons?'" — Secretary Morgenthau.

Any excuse you can give for not buying your payroll savings will please Hitler, Hirohito and puppet Mussolini.

• Canada's Guns are Heard 'Round the World •

THE roar of Canada's guns is being heard today all around the world, on land, on sea and in the air. Foreign to Canadian industry before the war, gun manufacture is now being carried out in scores of plants from coast to coast.

Heaviest land gun built in the Dominion is the mighty 3.7 inch anti-aircraft gun. Many of these are defending England's coasts and cities from Axis air attacks.

Canada is now manufacturing more than 1,000,000 shells every month, together with great quantities of aerial bombs, trench mortar bombs, and anti-tank mines. Production of shells comprises 28 types of 15 different calibres. A great variety and quantity of shell components are also made. In production are 500-lb. aerial bombs, practice bombs, depth charges, anti-tank mines, grenades, pyrotechnics etc. Canadian factories turned out their 2,000,000,000th round of small arms ammunition during February 4.

Small arms ammunition now produced is of 22 types of nine calibres. This ammunition is made in every type of small arms being produced in the Dominion. Bren go to more than 50 different destinations in every part of the world for the many battlefields of this global war.

The energy and productive facilities engaged in the production of small arms ammunition may be gauged from the fact that one of these calibres alone — the .303— takes more than 50 separate operations to complete.

Before the war $00 persons were employed making small arms ammunition in one plant. There are now 20,000 workers in two government arsenals and plants being operated for the government by private industry.

Land Bridge Across Pacific

By Corey Ford

(WNU Feature—Through special arrangement with Collier's Weekly)

Toward the middle of August last year, our American pilots in the Aleutians began bringing back reports of sudden and furious Japanese activity on Kiska island. Road construction had been started there, two seaplane hangars and ramps were built, huts and camp buildings were hastily thrown up, sandbagged and revetted, a submarine base was constructed west of Salmon Lagoon.

Telegraph poles, brought all the way from Japan, lined the company streets. New gun emplacements were dug on North and South Heads, underground passages were channeled beneath the rocks, and anti-aircraft grew steadily more intense.

With Oriental thoroughness they even gave Kiska Island a new name —Narukima, which means "Ringing of the Gods." What that means is anybody's guess.

U. S. Army Engineers Busy.

But while the Japs were developing their base, our army engineers were not idle. On an island in the Andreanof group, only a fighter plane hop from Kiska, intelligence reports had secretly surveyed a site for a new landing field. Now, as August drew to a close, one of the most remarkable armadas of the war set sail from the Alaska mainland under the protecting cover of a navy convoy and the ever vigilant PBYs. There were lumbering transports, a few old freighters, a fishing scow or two, several converted barges, a side-paddle river boat, even a little tug hauling a four-masted schooner loaded to the gunwales with gasoline. Every hold was jammed with guns, crates, construction gear. Every inch of deck space was jammed with men.

U. S. Flotilla Heads West.

Curtained by dense fog—and for once everyone gave devout thanks for the foul weather—the strange flotilla headed westward. No Jap patrol plane marred the murky skies, no prowling submarine spotted them from the sea, as the convoy crept at snail's pace past the dangerous reefs and shoals that mark the shores of the Andreanofs, breasted the mountainous tides and anchored safely at last in the shelter of the island.

The rattle of chains in the hawsepipes had hardly died away before our troops under full field equipment had clambered down the rope nets into the landing barges. Driving rain and icy seas soaked them to the skin, but at least the storm insured the landing operations against air attack. Artillery protection was quickly established. Jeeps, command cars, caterpillar tractors, trucks splashed toward the beach.

New Base Takes Shape.

The members of the ground crews pitched in and carried on their backs the equipment for the base that was fast taking shape under the noisy activity of bulldozers and caterpillars. For ten days, they worked in sopping clothes, ate out of tin cans and snatched occasional hours of sleep in the mud and rain.

The expedition landed on Sunday, August 30. On Friday, September 11, the vanguard of a squadron of fighter planes dropped out of the gray skies onto a finished runway.

At last with a base only a couple of hundred miles from the enemy, we were able to cut down the worst of our weather losses and to put a striking force of fighters and medium bombers over Kiska.

Our initial visit was in the nature of a celebration. The medium went in over Kiska at 50 feet—believed to be the first deck-level mission ever conducted by American bombers—and destroyed three large transports. Fighter planes swarmed over the target like small boys raiding an apple orchard, shot up everything on the water, and shot down everything in the air.

Week after week, month after month, the aerial slugging match went on. All fall and winter and spring, amid the foulest flying conditions anywhere in the world, the navy patrol planes would scout over lonely seas. Now and then, when the skies opened up, army bombers and fighters would take off to drop another lethal load.

They knew the staggering toll the weather was taking in ships and men; they knew the hopelessness of dislodging the enemy by intermittent bombing raids alone. But they knew that slowly, ever so slowly, we were inching westward closer and closer to the Kiska guns, and our forces were reading themselves during the spring for that all-out offensive which would drive the invader forever from our islands.

"There are many roads which lead right to Tokyo," President Roosevelt said recently, "and we shall neglect none of them."

GEARED FOR VICTORY

Route One

Route One, June 28.- Pfc. Harold Pillow, who has been home on a 21-day furlough left Saturday for Camp White, Oregon. He was accompanied as far as Clifton Forge by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Pillow and brothers, Roger and Herman Pillow.

Mrs. C. M. Rush, Mrs. Eller and Mrs. Roger Pillow and Pfc. Harold Pillow spent several days in Petersburg last week visiting Mrs. L. E. Bowles.

Friends of Joe Marshall are sorry to hear of the death of his father.

Mr. and Mrs. Roger Pillow spent several days last week with Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Pillow.

Funeral of Mrs. James

MRS. BESSIE JAMES

Mrs. Bessie James, who passed away in Memorial Hospital, Lynchburg, June 22nd, after a brief illness, was well known in Appomattox. She was born in this county, being the daughter of the late Taylor Ingo and Scottie Morgan Ingo. Mrs. James had spent most of her life in Appomattox. While living in Richmond she met and married Harry Lee James, of Essex County. She died a number of years ago.

Mrs. James was at one time employed by Miller and Rhoads in Richmond, later being connected with the Baldwin store in Lynchburg, which position she held at the time of her death. She was at various time connected with the mercantile business in Appomattox, once being a member of the firm, "James and Inge."

She was prominent in the work of the Sunday School of the First Baptist Church in Lynchburg, of which she was a member. She had often appeared in public as a singer. Because of her spirit of friendliness, witty conversation and willingness to accomodate others, she was popular with her large circle of friends. Possessed of a keen sense of humor her ready laughter was contagious. She was always interested in the Appomattox people and the town in which she had lived.

Funeral services for Mrs. James were conducted at Diuguid's Funeral Home Thursday at 10:30 by her pastor, D. George Heaton. Interment took place in Spring Hill Cemetery in Lynchburg. Members of her Sunday School class and employees of Baldwin's store served as honorary pallbearers. The pallbearers were C. W. Smith of Appomattox, C. B. Baldwin, Jr., Nathan H. Morgan, Clay'e King, Luther B. Le-Grand and Mr. Hillsman of Lynchburg.

Mrs. James is survived by two half-sisters, Mrs. Emmett Cash, of Washington, D. C., and Mrs. Mabel Anderson, of Richmond, and three brotners, Walter Inge, of Norfolk, Sam Inge and F. E. Inge, of Richmond.

"This mortal dies....
But, in the moment when the light fails here,
The darkness opens, and the vision clear
Breaks on her eyes.
The veil is rent....
On her enraptured gaze heaven's glory breaks;
She was asleep and in that moment wakes."

Vera News

Vera, June 24.- Miss Irene Garrette, of Lynchburg spent the week-end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Garrett.

Mr. and Mrs. E nest Robertson and family, of Newport News spent last week-end with Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Robertson.

Mrs. Clarence Beale and children are spending a few weeks with Mrs. Lula Beale.

Robert, Walter, Maude and Evelyn Chernault spent last week-end with Mr. and Mrs.John Henry Chernault and family, of Prospect.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Chernault and daughters spent last Sunday evening with Mr and Mrs. L. H. Hetchcr

Our Job Is to Save Dollars
By
War Bonds
Every Pay

Mens Suits
regain their freshfrom-the-tailor look when we clean them the Sanitone way.
Our Mr. Clark Will Call
Crutchfield's
CLEANERS and DYERS
LYNCHBURG, VA

9 out of 10
people should carry more Fire Insurance.
In case of Emergency
HAVE YOU ENOUGH?
J. A. Burke & Co.
General Insurance Agents
Appomattox, Va.

"I call this a Statue of Liberty, too!"

"IT'S a weird-looking contraption, I'll admit. But when you think what aviation gasoline and synthetic rubber mean right now, it begins to look pretty wonderful!

"It's a plant for a new-type process for making aviation gas and synthetic rubber material from petroleum. It makes more gallons of better gas than any process ever did before. It makes both the gas and the synthetic rubber material at once, which is *mighty* important right now!

"It's a fluid catalytic cracking unit. Our Esso research workers who developed it call it a 'cat cracker.' But we did that long before the war, back in the 1930's—and that's why I call it a statue of liberty.

"It's a working monument to the power of American freedom and progress.

"It's another of those keys to vital war production that got discovered in the regular peacetime hunt for better goods for America."

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